

Provincial and Regional Native Organizations in Ontario:

CA24N
CR 220
- 81P66



DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MATERIAL



A Brief Introduction



Ministry of
Culture and
Recreation

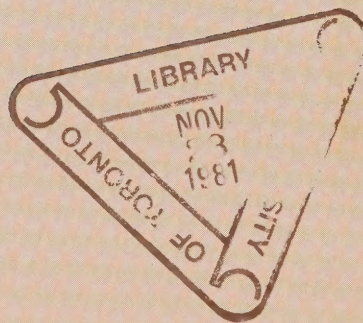
Symbol



Traditionally
the council fire provided
a central focus around which Native
meetings were held.

The symbol itself is based
on the Woodland Indian adaptation of
18th century European designs for
use on early trade silver.

Many western designs were
transformed by Native crafts people
and continue to be used today
in the production of silver jewelry
in Ontario. The logo was first developed
by the Native Community Branch in 1971
to mark the establishment of the
Meeting Fund whereby Native groups and
Government of Ontario representatives
could come together to discuss
issues of mutual concern.



Contents

CA 24N
CR220
-81P66

Minister's Preface
Page 3

Background
Page 4

Organizations representing on-reserve interests

Association
of Iroquois and Allied Indians
Page 5

Grand Council Treaty #9
Page 6

Grand Council Treaty #3
Page 8

Union of Ontario Indians
Page 10

Chiefs of Ontario
Page 12

Organizations representing off-reserve interests

Ontario Federation
of Indian Friendship Centres
Page 13

Ontario Métis and
Non-Status Indian Association
Page 15

Organizations representing both on and off- reserve interests

Ontario Native Women's Association
Page 18

What is the
Native Community Branch?
Page 20

Design/Ron Kaplansky

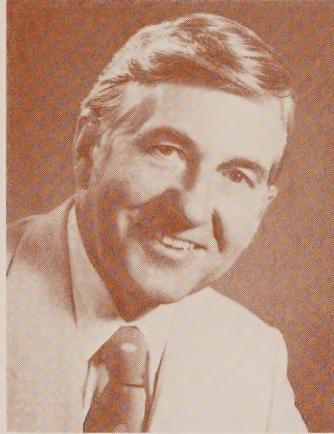
AUGUST 1981
ISBN-0-7743-6686-9



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761119726776>

Minister's Preface



There exist in Ontario today numerous Native organizations striving to address the many concerns being faced by Native People in the province. Local, regional, and provincial Native organizations daily face concerns as complex and varied as the question of aboriginal or indigenous rights, or the need for cultural heritage reinforcement. This publication focuses on the major provincial and regional Native organizations which are tackling these and other concerns in Ontario.

The Native Community Branch fosters the development of Native leadership by its activities both at the community and government level. This publication has been developed by the Branch to provide general information on the major Native organizations and is intended to assist the Government of Ontario and the public towards a better understanding of the unique needs of Ontario's Native People. For detailed information, please contact the organization at the address provided.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Reuben C. Baetz'.

Reuben C. Baetz
Minister
Ministry of Culture & Recreation

Background

Who are the Native Peoples of Ontario?

Through Canadian history and law, there have developed three categories of Native People in Ontario.

- a) "STATUS INDIANS, who are members of a Band and hold certain rights under the Indian Act and individual treaties. They may be considered Registered or Treaty Indians. They use their Father's Treaty number until they are 21 years of age, at which time they receive their own number. When a registered Indian marries, his wife receives his number and treaty status irrespective of her racial or tribal origin. When a Treaty Indian woman marries a white man or Non-Treaty Indian person, she loses her Indian status as do the children of the Union."¹

Based upon the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs 1979 statistics, there are 68,658 "Status" or Registered Indians in Ontario. They are differentiated into 115 Bands and six settlements.²

- b) METIS are Native persons of mixed Native and non-Native ancestry who, historically and presently, do not identify themselves as Indians, but who did, and do perceive themselves as Native people with aboriginal rights.³
- c) "NON-STATUS INDIANS are those Native people who — on their own — or because their parents or grandparents, have done so — have relinquished or lost Indian status for various reasons, e.g. to gain the right to vote (prior to 1960), to own land or businesses off the reserve, or simply through failure to register. Some live on Reserves (at the discretion of the Band and without voting privileges in the affairs of the Band), in settlements on Crown lands or on the fringes of white towns and villages. Many migrated to the cities along with status Indians to seek better opportunities for employment and better living conditions."⁴

Native people on reserves

Federal statistics indicate that 44,390 or 65% of Ontario's status Indians live on reserves and are governed by a local Band council.⁵ A further 1,859 or 2% of Ontario's Status Indians live on Crown Land. Most Bands are represented by treaty organizations such as the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Grand Council Treaty No. 3, Grand Council Treaty No. 9, and Union of Ontario Indians. These four major treaty organizations represent the interests of 58,125 or 85% of the total Ontario Status Indian population. Of that total 38,392 actually live on reserve.⁶ Some bands are not affiliated with any major treaty organizations. The Ontario Native Women's Association represents the interests of Native women who live on and off reserves.

Native people off reserves

Approximately 22,400 or 33% of Ontario's status Indians live off reserve.⁷ In addition, the Metis and Non-Status Indians, whose population is estimated at between 50,000 and 185,000, live in rural and urban communities.⁸ They are served by a number of local Native organizations such as Indian Friendship Centres, Ontario Native Women Anishna-bequek Locals and Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Locals.

These local organizations in turn are represented by the Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, the Ontario Native Women's Association, and the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association.

1 Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, *And What about Canada's Native Peoples*, Ottawa, 1976.

2 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Populations as at December 31, 1979, 1980*.

3 OMNSIA, 1980

4 Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, *And What about Canada's Native Peoples*, Ottawa, 1976

5 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Populations as at December 31, 1979, 1980*.

6 IBID

7 IBID

8 Ministry of Culture and Recreation, *Metis and Non Status Indians of Ontario, 1980*

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI)

General Description

The Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians is an umbrella organization which represents the interests of eight Bands in South Ontario. The Association was formed in August 1969, primarily as a political organization.

Band membership

The following Bands are members of the Association¹

- 1 Oneidas of the Thames Band
- 2 Mohawks of Gibson
- 3 Ojibway of Hiawatha
- 4 Moravian of the Thames
- 5 Ojibway of Walpole Island
- 6 Ojibway of Batchewana (Sault Ste. Marie)
- 7 Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
- 8 Mississaugas of the Credit

Geographic area

The majority of Bands in the Association are located in southern Ontario within the watershed of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Batchewana is located in the Sault Ste. Marie area while Gibson is located near Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Population Represented

The total 1979 registered population of the above-mentioned reserves is 8,901². Of that total 5,157 live on the reserve; 3,744 live off reserve.³

Organizational objectives

The objectives of AIAI are as follows:⁴

- a) "To represent its members in consultation and negotiation with the several levels of government on matters of common interest and concern.
- b) "To support any member Band in the presentation of any right, claim or demand which it may have before proper form to adjust or settle such right, claim or demand if so requested.
- c) "To promote the Cultural, Economic and Educational Development of its members.



- d) "To affiliate with such organization or organizations as to assist this organization to obtain its objectives."

Organizational programs

AIAI provides a number of basic services to its member Bands. It has a Housing, an Education and a Treaty Research program whose staff provide assistance to local Bands.

Contact

For further information please contact:

President or Executive Director
Association of Iroquois and
Allied Indians
Room 703, 77 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5L6

Telephone: 1 (613) 232-1719

1 Chiefs of Ontario, 1981.

2 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Population as at December 31, 1979, 1980*.

3 IBID

4 Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, *Constitution, 1974*.

Grand Council Treaty #9 (GCT#9)

General description

Treaty No. 9 was signed in 1905-6 by the Canadian Government, the Ontario Government and the Cree-Ojibway nations of what is now known as Northern Ontario. Adhesions were added in 1929 and 1930. Grand Council

Treaty No. 9 was formed in February 1973 primarily to represent the social and economic aspirations of Treaty No. 9 people. Thirty-one bands located in 42 communities are represented by GCT No. 9.



Band membership

The following Bands are members of the organization:¹

1 Fort Albany	12 Matachewan	23 Bearskin Lake	34 Long Dog*
2 Kashechewan*	13 Mattagami	24 Big Trout Lake	35 Kingfisher Lake
3 Winisk	14 Abitibi Ontario	25 Caribou Lake	36 Muskrat Dam Lake
4 Hawley Lake*	15 Constance Lake	26 Cat Lake	37 Osnaburgh House
5 Moose Factory	16 Fort Hope	27 Poplar Hill	38 Pikangikum
6 New Post	17 Webequie*	28 Slate Falls*	39 McDowell Lake*
7 Attawapiskat	18 Lansdowne House*	29 Deer Lake	40 Sachigo Lake
8 Brunswick House	19 Summer Beaver*	30 Sandy Lake*	41 Wunnumin Lake
9 Chapleau Ojibway	20 Martin Falls	31 North Spirit*	42 Aroland*
10 Chapleau Cree	21 Long Lac #77	32 Fort Severn	
11 Flying Post	22 Angling Lake	33 Kassabonika Lake	

*Satellite Communities

¹ Chiefs of Ontario 1981

Geographic Area

The area of Treaty No. 9 runs from the Manitoba to Quebec borders within the Hudson's and James Bay Watershed. The 42 communities represented by G.C.T. No. 9 are scattered throughout this area. The Treaty area includes the districts of Cochrane, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Kenora.

Population represented

The total 1979 registered population of the 31 Bands is 16,638.¹ Of that total 11,379 people live on reserves, 1,514 people live on Crown land and 3,745 people live off reserve.²

Organizational objectives

"The main purpose and objectives of Grand Council Treaty No. 9 is to represent the legitimate social and economic aspirations of our people to all levels of government in Canada and Ontario until such time as real, effective action is taken to remedy our problems, and to permit the forces of local self-determination to establish our spiritual, cultural, social and economic independence."³

Organizational structure

Administration
Political and Policy Research
Technical Services and Research
Community Liaison

Organizational programs

G.C.T. No. 9 has established and maintained a number of programs as follows:⁴

Indian Act Liaison
Socio-Economic Development
Rights and Treaty Research
Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre
Health Liaison
Sports and Recreation
Education Liaison
Housing
Justice and Legal Services
Social Services Review
RCNE Research Co-ordinator

Contact

For further information please contact:

Grand Chief or Executive Director
Grand Council Treaty No. 9
71 Third Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1C2
Telephone: 1 (705) 267-7911

1 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Populations As At December 31, 1979, 1980*
2 IBID

3 Grand Council Treaty No. 9, *Basic Issues and Priorities*, Timmins, 1977
4 Grand Council Treaty No. 9, 1980

Grand Council Treaty #3 (GCT#3)

General description

Treaty No. 3 was signed in 1875 by the Canadian Government and the Ojibway Nations of what is now known as North Western Ontario. Grand Council Treaty No. 3 was formed in 1970 and has a membership of 25 reserves. Its Board of

Directors consists of twenty-five Chiefs and has an Executive Council composed of the Grand Chief and three Tribal Area Chiefs from the three main areas of the Treaty: Kenora,, Dryden and Fort Frances.



Band membership

The following Bands are members of the organization:¹

Kenora Area

- 1 Dalles Band
- 2 Grassy Narrows
- 3 Islington Band
- 4 Northwest Angle No. 33
- 5 Northwest Angle No. 37
- 6 Rat Portage
- 7 Washagamis Bay
- 8 Shoal Lake No. 39
- 9 Shoal Lake No. 40
- 10 Whitefish Bay

Dryden Area

- 11 Eagle Lake
- 12 Lac Des Milles Lac
- 13 Lac Seul
- 14 Wabauskang
- 15 Wabigoon

Fort Frances Area

- 16 Big Grassy
- 17 Big Island
- 18 Couchiching
- 19 Lac La Croix
- 20 Northwest Bay (Naicatchewenin)
- 21 Rainy River
- 22 Red Gut/ Nicickousemenecaning
- 23 Sabaskong
- 24 Seine River
- 25 Stangecoming

¹ Chiefs of Ontario, 1981

Geographic area

The area of Treaty No. 3 runs from the Manitoba border to east of Dryden, from the Canadian/United States border to the 50th parallel.

Population represented

The total 1979 registered population of the 25 Bands is 7,935.¹ Of that total 4,899 people live on reserves, and 3,036 live off reserve.²

Organizational objectives

The main objective of GCT No. 3 is to protect and procure the rights of Indian people in the twenty-five reserves of the Council. These rights encompass land, hunting and trapping, resource protection, health and economic development. They also include residual and human rights.³

Organizational programs

Grant Council Treaty No. 3 is engaged in the following programs⁴

Community and Economic Development Program

Education Program

Treaty Research

Housing Program

Recreation Program

Health Program

Indian Government Program

Indian Act Liaison Program

Native Inmate Liaison Program

Wild Rice Liaison Program

Contact

For further information please contact:

Grand Chief or Executive Director

Grand Council Treaty No. 3

P.O. Box 1720

Kenora, Ontario P9N 3X7

Telephone: 1 (807) 548-4214

1 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Population As At December 31, 1979, 1980.*

2 IBID

3 Grand Council Treaty No. 3, 1978

4 Grand Council Treaty No. 3, 1980.

Union of Ontario Indians (UOI)

General description

The Union of Ontario Indians is the oldest political Native organization in Ontario. It was formed in 1919 and its roots can be traced as far back as the mid 1800's. During that time, the organization was known as the Grand General Indian Council of Ontario and not until 1947 was the association reorganized and renamed the Union of Ontario Indians.

The Union represents the interests of some 45 Bands along Lake Superior, Georgian Bay, and in Southern Ontario.



Band membership

The following Bands are members of the union.¹

Robinson-Huron Area

(Northshore Georgian Bay, Lake Huron)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Dokis | 5 Whitefish River | 9 Shawanaga | 13 Sheguiandah | 17 Thessalon |
| 2 Nipissing | 6 Henvey Inlet | 10 Magnetawan | 14 Wikwemikong | 18 Serpent River |
| 3 Sucker Creek | 7 Wahnapiatae | 11 Shesheganwaning | 15 Garden River | 19 Mississauga |
| 4 Whitefish Lake | 8 Parry Island | 12 West Bay | 16 Spanish River | |

Robinson-Superior Region

(Northshore, Lake Superior)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 20 Gull Bay | 22 Pic Heron Bay | 24 Pays Plat | 26 Long Lac No. 58 | 28 Lake Helen |
| 21 Fort William | 23 Rocky Bay | 25 Pic Mobert | 27 Michipicoten | 29 Whitesand |

¹ Chiefs of Ontario, 1981.

Southwest Region

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 30 Saugeen | 34 Moose Deer Point | 38 Beausoleil (Christian Is.) |
| 31 Chippewas of Nawash | 35 Chippewas of the Thames | 39 Muncey of the Thames |
| 32 Chippewas of Rama | 36 Chippewas of Sarnia | 40 Kettle & Stoney Point |
| 33 Chippewas of Georgina Is. | 37 Caldwell | |

Southeast Region

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41 Mississaugas
of Scugog | 42 Alderville | 44 Golden Lake |
| | 43 Curve Lake | 45 St. Regis |

Geographic area

The 10 Bands in the Robinson-Superior Treaty area, 19 Bands in the Robinson-Huron Treaty Area and 16 Bands in Southwestern and Southeastern Ontario make up the Union

Population represented

The total 1979 registered population of the 45 Bands represented is 24,651.¹ Of that total 16,957 people live on reserve, 7,440 people live off-reserve and 254 live on crown land.²

Organizational objectives

The Union of Ontario Indians' objectives are as follows:

- a) "To conduct, hold and promote meetings and conferences to determine and express common needs and concerns of North American Indians in Ontario;
- b) To foster, advance and stimulate interest in, and promote the preservation and development of the history and native culture of North American Indians and the commencement and the maintenance of programs for the conservation thereof by such means as may from time to time seem expedient including research, publication, education and the establishment and maintenance of educational activities, agencies or institutions and the aid of such activities, agencies or institutions already established;
- c) To maintain and secure, by social, educational and political action, fulfilment of all North American Indian treaties and treaty rights and to promote legislation affecting the rights of North American Indians, and to oppose or support, as the case may be, any contemplated legislation by federal, provincial or municipal or other authorities, insofar as the same may affect the rights of all North American Indians, and to promote, by social, educational or political action, the election to Parliament and the legislature and other municipal bodies, of North American Indian candidates;

- d) To endeavor to achieve a closer relationship and better understanding among the various branches of government, federal, provincial and municipal, and the North American Indian people, their needs and concerns;
- e) To receive and maintain fund or funds and to apply from time to time all or part thereof and/or the income therefrom for the attainment of the above objectives."³

Organizational programs

Programs administered by the Union include:⁴

Rights and Treaty Research
Education
Recreation
Community Development
Ontario Indian (Magazine)
Housing
Indian Act Revisions
Native Law Library
Health Services
Social Services Review
Environmental Studies
Economic Development

Contact

For further information please contact:

President or Executive Director
Union of Ontario Indians
27 Queen Street East
Toronto, Ontario M5C 1R5
Telephone 1 (416) 366-3527

1 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Population As At December 31, 1979, 1980.*

2 IBID.

3 Union of Ontario Indians 1978.

4 Union of Ontario Indians, 1980.

Chiefs of Ontario Office

General description

In March 1975, at the First Annual All Ontario Chiefs Conference, a Joint Status Indian Association Committee was formed constituting an unincorporated federation of the four major Ontario status Indian organizations. The purpose of the committee was to provide a single Ontario representative to the National Indian Brotherhood. From this committee emerged the Chiefs of Ontario Office whose basic purpose is to enable the four status Indian associations to discuss and to decide on regional, provincial, and national priorities affecting Indian people in Ontario and to provide a unified voice on these issues. The Chiefs of Ontario Office has become a vehicle for Ontario Government/Indian consultation on matters pertaining to Indian people in Ontario.

Membership

The activities of the office are governed by an Executive Council composed of the President or Grand Chiefs of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Grand Council Treaty No. 9, Grand Council Treaty No. 3, and Union of Ontario Indians. As such, the Chiefs of Ontario Office represent 58,125 status Indians or 85 % of the total registered Indian population.¹

Organizational objectives

The main objective of the Chiefs of Ontario Office is to facilitate the discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of all local, regional, provincial and national matters affecting the Indian people of Ontario. The intention of basing the central office in Toronto is to maintain for status Indian people in Ontario a presence which is non-governmental and non-political in order to communicate with government officials on an urgency basis.²

Activities

The Chiefs of Ontario Office is operated by the executive director who is responsible for establishing and maintaining liaison and communications between both levels of government and the executive council. The Office is actively involved in Provincial/Federal/Indian "Tripartite discussions."

Contact:

For further information please contact:

Executive Director
Chiefs of Ontario Office
2 Carlton Street
Suite 411
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1J3
Telephone: (416) 596-0618

¹ Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, *Registered Band Population As At December 31, 1979, 1980*

² Chiefs of Ontario, 1978.

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres (OFIFC)

General description

The Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres is an umbrella organization representing the interests of some 17 Indian Friendship Centres in Ontario. These centres, the first of which

was founded in 1961, provide basic human services (social, recreational, cultural, referral) to Natives within the urban setting. The Federation was formed in 1971.



Membership

The following Indian Friendship Centres are members of the Federation:¹

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre — Hamilton	Odawa Native Friendship Centre — Ottawa
Indian Eskimo Friendship Centre — Sudbury	Parry Sound Friendship Centre — Parry Sound
Inniew Friendship Centre — Cochrane	Red Lake Friendship Centre — Red Lake
N'Amerind Friendship Centre — London	Sault Ste. Marie Friendship Centre — Sault Ste. Marie
Native Canadian Centre of Toronto — Toronto	Sioux Lookout Fellowship Centre — Sioux Lookout
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre — Kenora	St. Catharines Friendship Centre — St. Catharines
North Bay Friendship Centre — North Bay	Thunder Bay Friendship Centre — Thunder Bay
Can-Am Indian Friendship Centre — Windsor	Thunderbird Friendship Centre — Geraldton
United Native Friendship Centre — Fort Frances	

¹ Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, 1981

Organizational objectives

The Federation assists member Friendship Centres in furthering their individual aims and objectives and promotes the development of new Friendship Centres.

The Federation acts as a general resource and training group to its members. It assists in the administration of existing programmes and identified policy concerns, service gaps which affect urban and migrating Native people and the O.F.I.F.C. membership.

The Federation negotiates with government, civic and religious organizations regarding matters of concern to member Indian Friendship Centres, but respects the right of each Centre to negotiate with such organizations independently.

It disseminates information concerning Ontario Friendship Centres to Native people and to the general public; it promotes better communications and programmes among Centres. It acts as the communications link between the 17 Ontario Friendship Centres and the other members of the National Association of Friendship Centres.¹

Organizational programmes

Presently, the O.F.I.F.C. co-ordinates the Native Courtwork Programme of Ontario, and Board/Staff training for Friendship Centres. It is also involved in the Ontario Task Force on Native People in the Urban Setting and other Federal or Provincial government work groups as are consistent with the development and advancement of Friendship Centre Aims and Objectives.

Contact

For further information please contact:

President or Executive Director
Ontario Federation of Indian
Friendship Centres
Suite 203
234 Eglinton Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1K5

Telephone: 1 (416) 484-1411

1. Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, 1981

Ontario Métis & Non-Status Indian Association (OMNSIA)

General description

The Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association was established in 1971 and represents the interests of Métis and non-status Indians in Ontario. It is a provincial organization with local associations (called Locals) across the province. Adminis-

tratively, the province is split into five zones. Each zone elects board representatives who with an elected executive make up the Board of Directors of OMNSIA.



Membership

As of November 1980, OMNSIA had a membership of 89 Locals as follows¹

Zone 1 (North Western Ontario)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Atikokan | 7 Ignace | 13 Sioux Narrows* (O-Ba-Shing) |
| 2 Dinorwic | 8 Emo* (Keeshijiwon) | 14 Sioux Lookout |
| 3 Dryden | 9 Red Lake* (Kewaytenoke) | 15 Vermilion Bay |
| 4 Eagle River | 10 Kenora* (Lake of the Woods) | 16 Wabigoon |
| 5 Ear Falls | 11 Minaki | |
| 6 Fort Frances | 12 Morson/Sleeman | |

*Where locals have names other than location.

¹ Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association, 1980.

Zone II (North of Lake Superior)

1 Allanwater	9 Jellico	17 Red Rock
2 Armstrong	10 Longlac	18 Aquasaban
3 Beardmore	11 Manitouwadge	19 Caramat* (Tamarac)
4 Dorion	12 Nakina	20 Wawa-Michipicoten
5 Heron Bay/Marathon	13 Thunder Bay* (Nanabijou)	21 White River
6 Hornepayne	14 Nipigon	22 Lake Nipigon
7 White Otter* (Hillsport)	15 Geraldton* (Northern Lights)	23 Thunder Bay
8 Hurkett	16 Macdiarmid* (North Wind)	

Zone III (Northern Ontario)

1 Chapleau	5 Kapuskasing	9 Moose Factory
2 Cochrane	6 Kirkland Lake	10 Moosonee
3 Foleyet	7 Matachewan	11 Timmins-Porcupine
4 Hearst	8 Mattice	

Zone IV (North Eastern Ontario)

1 Batchewana Bay	8 Little Current* (Manitoulin)	15 Killarney* (Shebahonaning)
2 Blind River	9 Mattawa	16 Spanish/Massey
3 Deux Rivieres	10 Nipissing	17 Temagami
4 Iron Bridge* (Four Winds)	11 Sudbury* (Nickel Belt Indian Club)	18 Thessalon
5 Sault Ste. Marie (Bawating)	12 Parry Sound	19 Thorne
6 Britt* (Georgian Route)	13 Argyle	
7 Haileybury	14 Ottawa Valley* (Chalk River)	

Zone V (Southern/Central)

1 Whitney* (Algonquin)	8 Cumberland* (Chippewa)	15 Warminster (Simcoe)
2 Burleigh Falls* (Kawartha)	9 Ottawa	16 Fort Erie* (Niagara Peninsula)
3 Golden Lake	10 Port McNicol	17 Kingston
4 Hamilton	11 Cobourg* (Shing-Wauk-Mai-Tig)	18 Sutton* (Kyosk)
5 Honey Harbour	12 Barrie* (Shinwakoooge)	19 Deseronto* (Ganoosa)
6 Muskoka* (Mactier)	13 Kitchener* (White Owl)	20 Sarnia
7 St. Catharines* (Niagara)	14 Toronto* (Louis Riel)	

*Where locals have names other than location.

Geographic area

The Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association serves the entire province.

Population represented

Any resident of Ontario who is 18 years of age, of Native ancestry, and not a registered Indian under the Indian Act, is eligible for full membership, including Youth locals. As of October, 1980, OMNSIA locals had an active membership of 7,000.¹ Estimates of the total Metis and Non-Status Indian population in Ontario range from 50,000 to 185,000.²

Organizational objectives

OMNSIA's objectives are as follows:

- a) "To carry out programs consistent with those of a charitable non-profit organization for the social, cultural, educational and economic advancement of the Metis and Non-Status Indian people of Ontario.
- b) To inform the general public of Ontario of the aims and objectives of the Association, and to secure the co-operation of the non-Native community in our struggle for identity and recognition in Canadian society.
- c) To assist the Metis and Non-Status Indian people of Ontario to organize at the local level to affiliate with the Association for the purpose of actively participating in the development of their communities.
- d) Specifically to engage, as an Association, in programs designed to assist in furthering the educational opportunities and employment opportunities of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Ontario, and, wherever possible, to obtain or raise funds from any source for these purposes.
- e) To develop and operate in conjunction with federal, provincial and municipal agencies a housing program designed to provide safe, healthy, adequate shelter for the Native people of Ontario.
- f) To co-operate with all other Native organizations whose aims and objectives are similar to those of the Association.

- g) Generally, to assist in the improvement of existing programs and services designed to meet the special needs of the Native People of Ontario!"³

OMNSIA is also dedicated to establishing legislative recognition of the identity and aboriginal rights of all persons of Native ancestry in the Province of Ontario.

Lobbying for Constitutional recognition is a recent priority of the Association, as is the establishment of "Special Status" for people of Native ancestry in Provincial Legislation.³

Organizational programs

OMNSIA runs the following programs:

Community Projects and Programs
Education Program
Research for Aboriginal Title
Recreation Program
Outreach Program
Special Editions (Magazine)

Contact

For further information please contact:

The President or Executive
Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association
Suite 30
5385 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 5R2
Telephone: (416) 226-2890

1 Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, 1980
2 Ministry of Culture and Recreation *Metis and Non-Status Indians of Ontario*, 1980.

3 Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association 1978; revised 1980.
4 IBID.

Organizations representing on and off-reserve natives

Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA)

General description

The Ontario Native Women's Association was founded in May 1972, and serves as a leadership development vehicle for Native women in Ontario. It is a provincial association whose primary objective is to provide a

means through which Native women of the province can make a contribution of ideas and use their potential as community leaders in the social, economic and cultural development of their respective communities.



Membership

Thirty-two Anishinabequek Locals of ONWA are located in the following communities¹

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Armstrong | 8 Fraserdale | 14 Longlac #58 | 21 Rama | 27 Sudbury |
| 2 Aroland | 9 Geraldton | 15 Longlac #77 | 22 Sault Ste. Marie | 28 Thunder Bay |
| 3 Blind River | 10 Hamilton | 16 Macdiarmid | 23 Shoal Lake | 29 Toronto (2) |
| 4 Cochrane | 11 Heron Bay —
Marathon | 17 Manitou Rapids | 24 Sioux Lookout/
Hudson | 30 Little Current |
| 5 Collins | | 18 Osnaburgh | 25 Spanish | 31 West Bay |
| 6 Constance Lake | 12 Kapuskasing | 19 Ottawa | 26 Squaw Bay | |
| 7 Ferland | 13 London | 20 Penage | | |

¹ Ontario Native Women's Association, 1981

Geographic area

ONWA is a provincial organization as indicated by the distribution of its Locals.

Population represented

As of August 1978, ONWA had an active membership of 1,300. ONWA represents the interests of all Native women in Ontario which is estimated at approximately 125,000.

Organizational objectives

ONWA's objectives are as follows:

- a) "To create a forum through which Native women can become involved in the solution of their problems and promotion of their interests.
- b) To help Native women increase their feeling of adequacy and their sense of responsibility through planning, developing and managing self-projects.
- c) To provide a means through which Native women can make a contribution of ideas and skills to the social, cultural and economic development of Canadian Indian society.
- d) To provide a means through which Native women can assist in identifying those ways which are unique to the Indian culture and through which their role in teaching these ideas to their children can be strengthened.
- e) To encourage Native women to assume a more positive and active part in developing skills to support their people in the achievement of their rightful place in society.
- f) To provide a communication link between Native women through which they can share and exchange ideas, through which they can relate to each other more fruitfully and support each other adequately in fulfilling their roles.
- g) To provide a means through which Indian women can rediscover and develop those traditional skills which have been unique to the Native culture."²

Role of the organization

The provincial organization properly represents the views of Native women in Ontario. The Association has the mandate to carry out the following: to ensure that the aims and objectives at the provincial organization are in effect; to act to preserve the future of the movement by organizing women in the province; to encourage the involvement of native women at all levels of social, economic, recreational, cultural and political activity; to seek out the resources required to carry out the above, to act as a co-ordinating body for the activities it chooses to involve itself in; and lastly to ensure that all levels of government, all native organizations, and the public itself are aware of its existence and its members.

Role of the local affiliate chapters

The locals affiliated with the provincial body are the basis of the organization. The locals play a significant role in the provincial organization because they accept the charter of the Ontario Native Women's Association, the locals in fact are willing to carry out the aims and objectives of the provincial organization at the local level. The locals are autonomous in nature. They determine their community need and priority and develop programmes and activities to work towards a better community life.

Contact

For further information please contact:

President or Provincial Co-ordinator
Ontario Native Women's Association
278 Bay Street
Thunder Bay 'P'
P7B 1R8

Tel: 1 (807) 345-9821 or
1 (807) 345-6862

¹ Ontario Native Women's Association, 1978.

² IBID.

Native Community Branch

What is the Native Community Branch?

The Native Community Branch is a consultative agency which works with Native communities and organizations. The branch's goal is to assist those communities and organizations in their efforts to encourage Native self reliance and participation in the life of the province. In promoting this goal, the branch has identified the following objectives.

1. To support Native heritage preservation and cultural continuity;
2. To promote the development of human resources and leadership in the Native community;
3. To assist Native communities in socio-economic development;
4. To facilitate direct Native access to government services and resources

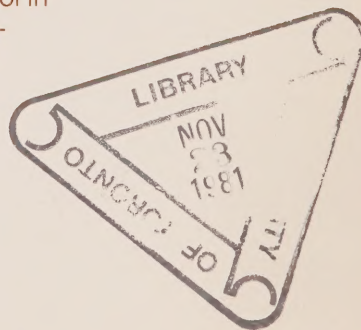
What does the Native Community Branch do?

Programs of the branch include consultative assistance, research and information, publications, policy advisory services, and grants.

Consultative assistance is provided to Métis locals, Friendship Centres, Native Women's locals, Indian Bands and other Native organizations and groups throughout Ontario.

Staff are located in nine field offices across Ontario and Toronto. The local Community Resource Officers work directly with local Native organizations. Staff in Toronto provide support to the field and work directly with provincial ministries and agencies. Toronto staff consists of the Director of the Native Community Branch, a Community Resource Officer, and five specialized consultants — a Senior Consultant, an Economic Development Consultant, a Culture Consultant, a Provincial Organizational Consultant, and a Social Development Consultant.

Grants are utilized as a development tool in assisting Native-initiated cultural, socio-economic or leadership projects.



Contact

For further information please contact:

Director
Native Community Branch
Ministry of Culture and Recreation
5th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9
Telephone: (416) 965-5003
965-5004



or your local community resource officer at the following addresses:

Northwest Area

FORT FRANCES

Box 613
2nd Floor, 240 Scott Street
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M9
Tel: (807) 274-9732

GERALDTON

Box 778
303 Main Street E.
Geraldton, Ontario
P0T 1M0
Tel: (807) 854-0169

KENORA

1. Kenora/Dryden
2. West Patricia
20 Main Street
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 1S7
Tel: (807) 468-5568

THUNDER BAY

1825 East Arthur Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7E 5N7
Tel: (807) 475-1225

Northeast Area

ORILLIA

15 Matchedash Street North
Orillia, Ontario
L3V 4T4
Tel: (705) 325-9561

SAULT STE. MARIE

Box 68
390 Bay Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 1X2
Tel: (705) 942-0419

SUDBURY

4th Floor
199 Larch Street
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 5P9
Tel: (841) 675-4349

TIMMINS

22 Wilcox St., 2nd Floor
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 3K6
Tel: (705) 267-7110

South Area

TORONTO

5th Floor, 77 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9
Tel: (416) 965-5003

LONDON

5th Floor, 495 Richmond St.
London, Ontario
N6A 5A9
Tel: (813) 438-2947



Ministry of
Culture and
Recreation

Native
Community
Branch

Hon. Reuben C. Baetz
Minister
Ward Cornell
Deputy Minister